(b) and (c) Tabulation of data is in progress. Results are likely to be ready by March 1994.

(d) Presumably, the question refers to the 47th round survey conducted during July-December 1991. The survey results relating to the enquiry conducted during that round are expected to be released around December 1993.

कोयला कंपनियों के बोर्डों में कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व

*189. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव**: क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला कंपनियों के बोर्डों में कर्मकारों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कोयला कंपनी-वार कर्मकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के नाम क्या है ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) और (ख) निम्नलिखित कोयला कंपनियों के निदेशक बोर्ड की संरचना में प्रत्येक कोयला कंपनी में एक श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि को रखे जाने की व्यवस्था है, जिनके संबंध में स्थिति नीचे दर्शायी गई है :—

1. कोल इंडिया लि०
2. भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०
3. सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि०
4. ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
5. वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
6. नार्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
7. साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०

केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० जोकि एक कोयले का उत्पादन करने वाली कंपनी नहीं है, उसके बोर्ड में किसी श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि को रखे जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लि० के निदेशक बोर्ड की संरचना को अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है जिसमें श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि के लिए एक स्लाट की व्यवस्था किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

किन्तु, इन निदेशक बोर्ड ने अभी तक कामगारों के किसी प्रतिनिधि को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है।

Central Assistance for Construction of Court Buildings and Residential Accommodation

*190. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has agreed in principle to provide 50 per cent Central assistance to States for construction of court buildings and residential accommodation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a proposal submitted in this regard by the State Government of Maharashtra has been forwarded by the Union Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to the Planning Commission for approval; and

(c) if so, by when the necessary approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Department of Justice had forwarded a proposal for a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructural facilities for judiciary. The coverage under the scheme will be limited to construction of buildings, both official and residential, covering High Court and District Courts. The pattern of sharing will be 50:50 between the Centre and the States. The scheme has been approved in principle by the full Planning Commission at its meeting held on 23-7-1993.

(b) and (c) The details of the scheme will be drawn up by the State Governments, including that of Maharashtra, and implemented by them after they are processed by the nodal Ministry of the Government that is the Department of Justice.

Implementation of Central Schemes in Gujarat

*191. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:

SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any study regarding effective implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken so far to make these schemes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has not conducted any study regarding effective implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State of Gujarat. Schemes are monitored by administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States.

Output per Manshift of Coal

*192. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the output per manshift of coal in developed and developing countries and in India as on date;

(b) what are the technological and other differences responsible for disparities in output per manshift in India and in other developed and under developing countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 9,000 workers are retired in CIL by way of Voluntary Retirement Scheme and normal retirement; and

(d) if so, what is the average number of workers to seek voluntary retirement under the scheme and what are the aggregate benefits to the workers thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Available productivity figures for 1990-91 in respect of some of the major coal producing countries of the world are as under:—

Countries	*Underground*	*Opencast*
Australia (Queensland)	14.9	30.6
United States	19.3	47.7
China	1.3	Not available
France	3.9	—do—
Germany	4.1	—do—
Poland	1.9	—do—

(b) Output per manshift (OMS) in respect of mechanised opencast mines in India is comparable with that of other advanced countries. However, reasons for overall low OMS in Indian perticularly the underground mines are as under:—

(i) Majority of the underground mines are old, extensive and worked manually.

(ii) Many underground mines are having geo-mining problems like steep and multiple seams, occurrence of fires and water logged old workings in adjoining area, built up surface structures which need protection by sand stowing etc. requiring employment of sizeable workforce for dealing with such unproductive activities.

(iii) High rate of absenteeism.

(iv) Coal companies are required to provide supporting services for workshops, ware-houses, water sup-